

# Onoe for Oboe

2014

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### Performance Instructions:

Keep it natural. These tunes were originally whistled and should be played organically, with more emphasis on the melodic line than the exact notation.

Vibrato, when notated (the squiggly line above the note) should increase naturally from non vib. Otherwise, you are free to add vibrato to all long notes, whatever feels natural for you.

Fermatas: Feel free to breathe after fermatas (Or anywhere else you need to)  
Once again the notation shouldn't rule your playing. If you need to breathe, make it happen.  
The one exception to this is part V. (Cheeky Dance) The fermatas in this section should be a slight pause, just enough to throw the listener off, but still keep the momentum of the piece flowing.

Part VIII. (The Drone) has its own special performance instructions, that should be thoroughly read and understood before a performance:

Explain to the audience that you need them to hum a drone, at middle C. They need to sustain this throughout the piece, and can drop in and out whenever they please, as long as at least 1 person is humming at all times. Its important that the drone isn't broken. Let them know you will be playing over top of this drone and you will give them a signal when to stop. Tell them the signal is this: you will raise your arms, and when you bring them back down, everyone should stop.

Use your middle C as a reference point, hum it and get the audience to copy you. Once they have a sustained note, start playing.

Oboe

I. Fleeting Dance

♩=145 Quick and funky

Measures 1-34 of the musical score for Oboe, I. Fleeting Dance. The score is written in 4/4 time and consists of six staves. The tempo is marked 'Quick and funky' with a quarter note equal to 145 beats per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The dynamics range from *mp* to *f*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The first staff (measures 1-6) starts with *mp* and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (measures 7-12) continues the melodic line with a *p* to *f* dynamic shift. The third staff (measures 13-17) is marked 'A tempo' and includes a 'rit.' (ritardando) section. The fourth staff (measures 18-22) continues the 'rit.' section, marked 'unhurried' and 'molto rit.'. The fifth staff (measures 23-28) is marked 'A tempo' and features a series of eighth notes. The sixth staff (measures 29-34) concludes the section with a final melodic phrase.

7

13

18

23

29

34

II. Unformed Shapes

♩=115 Sombre

Measures 39-48 of the musical score for Oboe, II. Unformed Shapes. The score is written in 9/4 time and consists of two staves. The tempo is marked 'Sombre' with a quarter note equal to 115 beats per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The dynamics range from *mp* to *f*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The first staff (measures 39-42) starts with *mp* and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (measures 43-48) continues the melodic line with a *p* to *f* dynamic shift. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

39

43

46

*mp* *p* *mf* *p* *mf*

49

*mf* *mp* *mf* *mp* *f*

51

*mf* *mp* *p* *p* *mf* *f*

54

*f* *mp* *f* *mf* *mp* *mf* *mp*

### III. The Trick

56  $\text{♩} = 125$  Unsettling

*mp* *mf*

60

*mf*

65 *A tempo* *rit.* *A tempo* *molto rit.*

*mf* *mf* *mp*

69 *A tempo*  $\text{♩} = 90$

*f* *mp*

76

*mf*

81

*mf* *f* *mp*

# IV. Barometric Tune

4

86  $\text{♩} = 75$  With gravitas

*mf* *p* *f* *>mf* *mp*

94 *<mf* *mf* *f* *mf* *p*

101 *p* *mf* *f* *mp* *fp* *f* *mf*

108 *mf* *f* *mp* *mp*

115 *mf* *mf* *mp* *f*

121 *mp* *mf* *mp* *mf* *mf*

126 *<f* *mf* *f* *mf* *mp* *mf* *mp*

# V. Cheeky Dance

132  $\text{♩} = 170$  Quick and playful (Cheeky pause)

*mf*

138 *<*



## VI. Evaporative Cooling

Tasty and forceful, with sleazy bends

198  $\text{♩}=90$

*f* *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *f*

203  $\text{♩}=60$  unhurried

*mf* *mp* *f* *mf* *p*

207  $\text{♩}=90$

*mp*

212

217  $\text{♩}=60$  unhurried  $\text{♩}=90$

222

## VII. Sand

 $\text{♩}=100$  Rubato and wide vibrato à la duduk

227

*mf* *f* *mf* *f*

234 slow bends down

*f*

241

*mf* *f* *mf* *f*



## VIII. The Drone

7

Explain to the audience: you need them to hum a drone, at middle C.

They need to sustain this throughout the piece, and can drop in and out whenever they please,

247 as long as at least 1 person is humming at all times. Its important that the drone isn't broken.  
Let them know you will be playing over top of this drone and you will give them a signal when to stop

Once audience have a sustained note, start playing below;

**255**  $\text{♩} = 110$  **Rubato à la bagpipe**

**261**

**268**

**275**

**282**

**289**

**294**

**298**

**302**

**308**

**314**

**320**

**fff**

Indicate audience to stop drone.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff. It begins with a series of whole rests for 24 measures, corresponding to the instruction to have the audience hum a drone. At measure 247, the instruction 'Once audience have a sustained note, start playing below;' is given. The music then begins at measure 255, marked with a tempo of 110 beats per minute and the instruction 'Rubato à la bagpipe'. The score consists of 11 staves of music, with measure numbers 255, 261, 268, 275, 282, 289, 294, 298, 302, 308, 314, and 320 indicated at the start of each staff. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups, and includes various rests and phrasing slurs. Dynamic markings include 'f' (forte) at measures 255 and 275, and 'fff' (fortissimo) at measures 314 and 320. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the 320th measure.